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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER

DINH, KHANH Q

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2151

DATE MAILED: 04/05/2004

11

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

OK

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/560,433

Applicant(s)

GARDOS ET AL.

Examiner

Khanh Dinh

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 29 January 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-51 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. This is in response to Amendment filed 1/29/2004 (paper # 10). Claims 1-42 and new claims 43-51 are presented for examination.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC ' 103

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains.

Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

3. Claims 1-51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Bellovin et al., US pat. No.5,958,052 in view of Schneider, US pat. No.6,338,082.

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As to claims 1 and 14, Bellovin discloses a plurality of modifiable domain name records in a database in concurrence with a DNS root server (root name server 100 fig.3), comprising:

providing on a client machine a domain management function listing a plurality of domain names (listing of domains edu, gov, com) including a first domain name (domain name of the device 102 fig.3) and second domain name (domain name of the device 104 fig.3) and listing a plurality of user selectable domain management functions (see fig.3, col.3 line 55 to col.4 line 40).

accepting from the client machine (102 fig.3) via a computer network a selection of a first domain management function (see col.4 lines 41-67) and accepting a command from the client machine (102 fig.3) to modify a first record (modifying the translation table 2 (col.4)) corresponding to the first domain name and replace it with a modified record according to the first domain name management function (see fig.6, col.6 lines 6-39).

accepting a command from the client machine to apply the modification of the first record to a second record corresponding to the second domain name and storing the modified record in place of each of the first and second records in the database (see col.6 line 41 to col.7 line 67) and causing the records in the DNS root server to be substantially in agreement with the modified database records (see col.8 lines 1-41). Bellovin does not specifically disclose using a screen or a GUI. However, Schneider discloses that the user can enter information on a display screen (see 9 lines 15-55) and graphical user interface (GUI) on the display (i.e., inherently from the use of hand

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held device or PDA, see ccol.9 line 3 to co1.10 line 55). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Schneider's teachings into the computer system of Bellovin to process data information because it would have enabled users to manage effectively the allocation of system resources to active programs and to keep track of systematically with a view to collecting information.

As to claim 2, Bellovin discloses sending error checking the first record for the first domain name and second record for the second domain name, prior to storing the records in the database (using DNS server, see fig.10 col.8 lines 1-61).

As to claims 3 and 4, Bellovin performing by a program residing on the web server and including stored procedures (see col.3 line 55 to col.4 line 53).

As to claims 5 and 6, Schneider discloses causing the modified records to be stored in an authoritative registry server, which is a registrar Whois database (see fig.5c, co1.10 lines 19-65 and co1.14 lines 21-65). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Schneider's teachings into the computer system of Bellovin to look up names of domain name servers because it would have provided information about things other than users (e.g. domains, networks and hosts) in a communications network.

As to claims 8-11, Bellovin discloses the domain record is an IP address, a domain name, a canonical name, a mail exchange and a contact record (see col.5 line 8 to col.6 line 58).

As to claim 12, Bellovin discloses the contact record is selected from the group consisting of zone, organization, administrative, billing and technical (see fig.1, col.3 line 18 to col.4 line 58 and col.6 lines 6-58).

As to claim 13, Bellovin discloses the domain record is selected from the group consisting of primary DNS, secondary DNS, DNS mail, refresh time, retry interval, expire time and time to live (i.e., resource records, col.5 line 7 to col.6 line 58 and col.9 lines 8-29).

As to claim 15, Bellovin discloses the first record is associated with an account name and the step of accessing requires input of the account name to access the record (see col.3 line 55 to col.4 line 53).

As to claims 16 and 17, Bellovin does not specifically disclose processing data information with a web server. However, a web server is generally well known in the art as disclosed by Schneider (see fig.1a, col.11 line 53 to col.12 line 44). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement a Web server into the computer system of Bellovin to send data information

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because it would have enabled a web site to send out web pages in response to HTTP requests from remote browsers.

As to claims 18 and 19, Bellovin discloses a plurality of domain records are stored in the database and a plurality of fields (see fig.3, col.3 line 55 to col.4 line 58 and col.6 lines 6-58).

As to claim 20, the combination of Bellovin and Schneider discloses the applicant claimed invention. Bellovin discloses accessing the second domain record in the database and displaying the second record in a second field and displaying the modified record in the second field in response to a user input, and wherein the step of "storing" further includes storing the modified record in the database replaces the second record (modifying the translation table 2 (col.4)), and wherein the step of "causing" further includes causing replaces of the second record in the DNS root server with the modified record and Schneider discloses using of the GUI (*i.e., inherently from the display hand held device or PDA*, see col.9 line 3 to col.10 line 55). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Schneider's teachings into the computer system of Bellovin to process data information because it would have enabled users to manage effectively the allocation of system resources to active programs and to keep track of systematically with a view to collecting information.

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Claims 21-28 and 30 are rejected for the same reasons set forth in claims 7-14 and 9 respectively.

As to claims 29 and 31-33, Bellovin further discloses a change address view, a welcome screen, a change contact record view and a change mail exchange view (see fig.6, col.5 line 6 to col.6 line 58).

Claim 34 is rejected for the same reasons set forth in claim 20.

As to claim 35, Bellovin further discloses accessing the database is a database application program (see fig.6, col.5 line 7 to col.6 line 58).

As to claims 36, 37 and 40-42, Schneider discloses a parse for parsing text formatted in data application such that Perl (see col.11 lines 9-65 and col.14 line 1 to col.15 line 63) and flat files that updates a Shared Registration System Application program (i.e., using DNS Registration, see fig.2b, col.12 line 14 to col.13 line 67 and col.15 lines 8-62).

Schneider does not specifically disclose using other programming language such as PL-SQL, Visual Builder and C program. However, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize either programming language above depending on the choice of computer programmers and still achieve the same end results. It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize PL-SQL, Visual Builder and C program in

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the computer system of Bellovin because it would have allowed users to create, update and query relational database management systems in a communications network.

As to claims 38 and 39, Schneider discloses modifying the domain record in the field is a utility program and a common gateway interface (CGI) program (see col.1 line 45 to col.2 line 59 and col.15 lines 8-62). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to implement Schneider's teachings into the computer system of Bellovin because it would have enabled users to pass arguments to the executing program as part of the HTTP request on the World Wide Web.

As to claim 43, Bellovin discloses a method for managing domain name registrations comprising:

- providing on a client machine a domain management identifying a registrant name, an active domain and a plurality (listing of domains edu, gov, com) including a first domain name (domain name of the device 102 fig.3) and listing a plurality of user selectable domain management functions (see fig.3, col.3 line 55 to col.4 line 40).

- accepting from the client machine (102 fig.3) via a computer network a selection of a first domain management function (see col.4 lines 41-67) for altering (modifying) information in a zone file (table 1 in col.4) associated with the active domain.

- providing on the first computer, responsive to user's selection (102 fig.3), a first information corresponding to the first domain management function of the registrant

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name, the active domain and a stored set of first zone file element (modifying the translation table 2 (col.4)) (see fig.6, col.6 lines 6-39).

receiving from the first computer via the computer network a replacement set of the first zone elements (204 fig.3) and storing set of the first zone file elements in the zone file associated with the active domain (see col.6 line 41 to col.7 line 67 and col.8 lines 1-41).

Bellovin does not specifically disclose using a screen or a GUI. However, Schneider discloses that the user can enter information on a display screen (see 9 lines 15-55) and graphical user interface (GUI) on the display (i.e., inherently from the use of hand held device or PDA, see ccol.9 line 3 to co1.10 line 55). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Schneider's teachings into the computer system of Bellovin to process data information because it would have enabled users to manage effectively the allocation of system resources to active programs and to keep track of systematically with a view to collecting information.

As to claim 44, Bellovin discloses providing on the first computer the registrant name and a plurality of domains (table 2 in col.4) registered for the registrant name and receiving from the computer network a selection of one of the plurality of domains to be the active domain and generating the domain management function using the active domain (see col.4 line 10 to col.5 line 64). Bellovin does not specifically disclose using a screen or a GUI. However, Schneider discloses that the user can enter information

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on a display screen (see 9 lines 15-55). It would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to utilize Schneider's teachings into the computer system of Bellovin to process data information because it would have enabled users to manage effectively the allocation of system resources to active programs and to keep track of systematically with a view to collecting information.

As to claim 45, Bellovin discloses management function allowing a user to change an IP address to which a domain resolves (using resolvers 112 and 114 fig.10) including error checking to determine if the replacement set of the first zone file elements includes a valid IP address (see col.6 lines 6-58 and col.8 line 8 to col.9 line 28).

As to claim 46, Bellovin discloses error checking to determine if the replacement set of the first zone file elements includes a legal sub-domain name (see col.6 lines 6-58 and col.8 line 8 to col.9 line 28).

As to claims 47 and 38, Bellovin discloses error checking the replacement set of the first zone file elements and changing a domain name server associated with the active domain and changing an IP address associated with the active domain (see col.6 lines 6-58 and col.8 line 8 to col.9 line 28).

As to claim 49, Bellovin discloses changing a domain name server associated with the active domain and changing an IP address associated with the active domain, changing

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a canonical name corresponding to the active domain and changing mail exchange records corresponding to the active domain (see col.6 lines 6-58 and col.8 line 8 to col.9 line 28).

As to claims 50 and 51, Bellovin discloses modifying contact information associated with the active domain and the first computer communicates with a DNS server (404 fig.10) that incorporates a DNS database that stores zone files corresponding to a plurality of domains and a plurality of registrants including the active domain (see col.6 lines 6-58 and col.8 line 8 to col.9 line 28).

Other prior art cited

4. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

a. Tout, US pat. No.6,182,148.

Response to Arguments

5. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-51 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

6. Claims 1-51 are rejected.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Khanh Dinh whose telephone number is (703) 308-8528. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:00 A.m. to 5:00 P.m.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess, can be reached on (703) 305-4712. The fax phone number for this group is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305 -9600.


FRANTZ B. JEAN
PRIMARY EXAMINER

Khanh Dinh
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2151
3/23/2004